The Pyongyang Times

No. 37 (734) Weekly Saturday, September 2, 1978 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

International Friendship Exhibition Opens, Attended by Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

August 26 witnessed the inauguration of the International Friendship Exhibition, attended by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Exhibition is a great monumental edifice of our era. It can be rightly claimed to be a grand palace, which affords glimpses of high international prestige of our country and close friendship and solidarity between our people and the revolutionary people of the world.

Full of pride that they completed the construction of this historically significant monumental edifice on the threshold of the 30th DPRK birthday, our national jubilee, the builders and other working people gathered in front of the Exhibition with bouquets in their hands. Their faces beamed with infinite honour and joy of having an opening ceremony in the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

At 10:30 a.m., he arrived at the Exhibition.

The moment there arose stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

A woman staff member of the Exhibition presented a bouquet of fragrant flowers to him.

He cut a red tape hanging in front of the Exhibition, announcing its opening.

Then he inspected the Exhibition.

He was accompanied by Comrades Li Jong Ok, O Jin U, Pak Sung Chul, Rim Chun Chu, Chon Mun Sop, Kim Jung Rin, Kye Ung Tae, Kim Yong Nam, Kim Hwan, Li Gun Mo, Kim Man Gum, Pak Su Dong, Ho Dam, Kang Song San, Chong Jun Gi, Ro Tae Sok, Yun Gi Bok, So Gwan Hi, Kong Jin Tae, Kang Hui Won and Hwang Jang Yop, and leading personages of Party and government bodies of national and local levels.

Built in a majestic and splendid style of modern architecture with a national style and socialist content, the Exhibition presents a splendid harmony with the surrounding beautiful landscapes.

It is a six-storeyed building with a total floor space of 28,000 square metres.

With roof curves beautifully painted, peculiar to our architecture, and ceilings and walls painted with the patterns of "Kimilsung flower", magnolia and azalea, the building is roofed over with blue tiles. This gives a charming effect of Korean-style architecture. Well-shaped roofs look like flying cranes, forming an excellent aesthetic ensemble.

No wood is used, but the building looks like a structure of wood. There are no windows, but the window frames loom up as actual ones before one's eyes. Light, temperature and humidity are automatically controlled.

It can be said that the structure is a consummation of our modern national architecture.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung declares the International Friendship Exhibition open, cutting a red tape hanging in front of the Exhibition

Exhibition halls on each floor are well arranged. On display there in the order of countries are more than 25,000 pieces of the treasured gifts of best wishes to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from heads of state and governments, revolutionary organizations, public and political figures and people of all strata in over 120 countries.

All exhibits in scores of halls from the Presentation Hall to the sixth floor are associated with the boundless respect and reverence of the world's revolutionary people for him and their full support to and solidarity with the just revolutionary cause of our people.

Each gift is a paean to the great feats performed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the immortal Juche idea, for the development of the international communist movement and working-class movement and to the inspiring leadership and noble virtues of this great leader who devotes his all to the freedom and happiness of the people and expresses the best wishes for good health and a long life to him.

Those who participated in the construction of the Exhibition displayed a high degree of devotion and creation with great pride and honour of living and working in the glorious homeland which enjoys internally and externally high prestige unprecedented in our history of thousands of years and constantly develops and prospers under his guidance.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung inspected the exterior of the Exhibition and exhibition halls one by one and noted with great satisfaction that it was built in good national style harmonized with beautiful landscapes.

After seeing the exterior, he crossed a viaduct. Looking at the Exhibition he again noted with satisfaction that crane-shaped roofs, painting and blue tiles were symmetrical.

Entering the Exhibition, he said that the flower-patterned entrance door made of bronze and the entrance hall floored with beautiful marble of various colors were well built. He pointed out that chandelier on the high ceiling of the central hall was very nice and the marble-clad central staircases leading to the second floor were well designed and built.

After inspecting the exhibition halls he went to a balcony on the sixth floor to have a view of majestic and beautiful mountain ridges and said that the Exhibition was located at a very good place.

He said that the construction of an antique style building with modern building materials of the 20th century was of great significance, and extended thanks, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party, the Government and himself, to those who constructed the Exhibition as a building of world standard in a brief period of one year or so in the spirit of Chollima plus the speed campaign.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung posed for a photograph with builders who had distinguished themselves in the construction of the Exhibition and its staff members.

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG
Meets Foreign Guests

Friendship Del. of CPC Workers

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on August 28 received the friendship delegation of workers of the Communist Party of China on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the friendship delegation of workers of the Communist Party of China with Yang Ching-jen, Member of the Central Committee of the CPC and Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, as its head and with Tseng Chih, Leading Member of the Organization Department of the Central Committee of the CPC, and Li Yi-fei, Director of the Political Department of the Party School of the CC of the CPC, as its deputy heads.

Also present were Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Hyon Jun Guk, Alternate Member, and Vice-Director of a Department, of the Central Committee of the WPK.

Lu Chih-hsien, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to our country, was also present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The great leader posed for a photograph with the guests.

Algerian Charge d'Affaires

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on August 25 met Benyada Kaddour, Charge d'Affaires of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic in Pyongyang, who paid a farewell call on him before leaving for home at the recall of his home government.

Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, was on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG
Receives Credentials from:

Romanian Ambassador

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on August 21 a letter of credence from Paul Marinescu, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Romanian Socialist Republic to our country.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Rim Chun Chu, Secretary of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK; Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister; and staff members of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang.

After receiving the credentials, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with him in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

Ghanaian Ambassador

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on August 28 received a letter of credence from Kofi Baah Aidoo, first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ghana to our country.

Present at the presentation ceremony were Comrade Rim Chun Chu, Secretary of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK, Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister, and a staff member of the Ghanaian Embassy in Pyongyang.

After receiving credentials, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the ambassador in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Your Excellency DANIEL T. ARAP MOI

Acting President
Republic of Kenya

Nairobi

Having heard the sad news of the demise of His Excellency Jomo Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya, I, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, express my sincere condolence to you and, through you, to the Government and people of the Republic of Kenya and the bereaved family of the deceased.

KIM IL SUNG

President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, August 26, 1978

TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Romania, the auspicious national day of the Romanian people.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **Edward Gierek**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, and Comrade **Henryk Jablonski**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the resurrection of Poland.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from His Excellency General **El-Hadj Aboubakar Sangoule Lamizana**, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's reelection as President of the Republic of Upper Volta.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from His Excellency **Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri**, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, in reply to his message of sympathy sent on the big loss caused by the recent flood in some areas of the Sudan.

ON THE OCCASION OF 30TH ANNIV. OF THE DPRK'S FOUNDATION

Works of Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Put Out Abroad

Recently the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's immortal classic work **"On the Building of New Korea and the National United Front"** was published in pamphlet form in Laos.

Printed in its front cover are the letters "In commemoration of the 30th birthday of the DPRK."

The immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's work **"Theses on Socialist Education"** was brought out in book form by the Heno Publishing House in Denmark of late.

Printed in its front cover are the letters "On the occasion of the 30th founding anniversary of the DPRK".

Lately the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association published in pamphlet form **"Socialist Labour Law of the DPRK"** provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The book bears the letters "Published in honour of the 30th birthday of the DPRK".

All the books carry the august portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Reverence for Great Leader
South Korean People Express

South Korean people of all walks of life ardently revere the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and express their hope to live under his leadership, according to information of organisations under the Revolutionary Party for Reunification as quoted by radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" in south Korea.

A worker surnamed Choe residing in Taejon, expressed his ardent desire to his co-workers at the factory, saying "when I hear about the life of the workers in the north, I feel greater urge to live under the policy of General Kim Il Sung. It is my greatest wish to see an early reunification of the country and live under his policy."

To this a Chong said: "I feel fresh strength surging within me at the mere thought that there is in our country General Kim Il Sung, the most celebrated in the world.

"I will fight with all my strength to hasten the day when we will enjoy the policy of General Kim Il Sung."

An old man surnamed Kim residing in Kangrung told villagers calling on him at his home: still fresh in my memory is the day when we were once distributed land, with a portrait of the respected and beloved leader whom we had longed to see, awake or asleep, hung high in place of honour. To this an old man Pak responded in an excited tone:

"Thanks to the correct policy of the General, the farmers in the north reap a bumper harvest every year, well controlling the whimsical weather.

"There is no other leader in the world who loves the farmers and looks after them with such utmost care as the great General."

"All our families are running about for water every day, even drinking water lacking. This is due to politics. In the north, not only in towns but also at the farm houses in remote mountains, water pipes have been laid under the administration of General Kim Il Sung. There water jar and water T-frame are unknown."

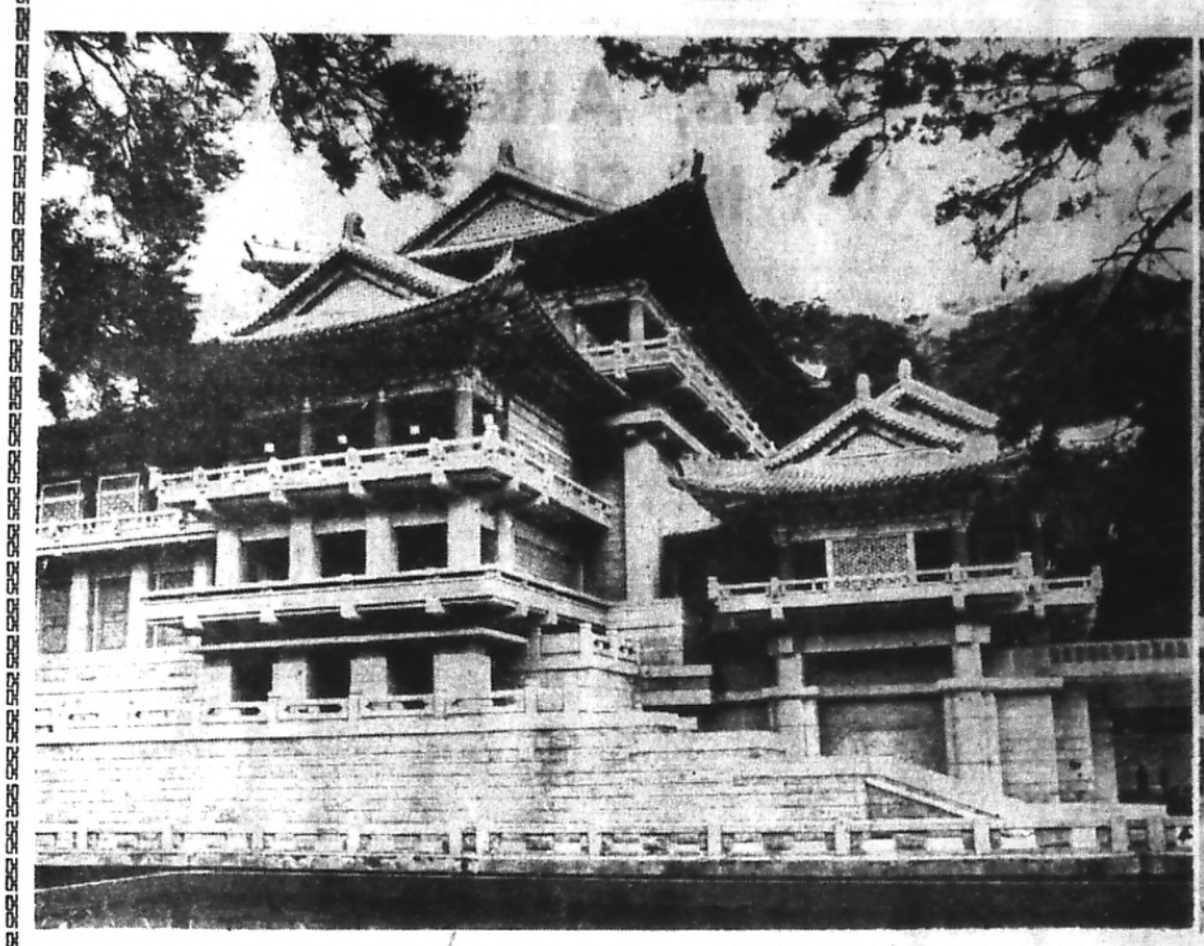
This is what a Choe employed at the Hanil Fisheries Ltd., South Cholla Province, told a certain Kang while going with him to the next village to fetch water.

Expressing ardent reverence for the respected and beloved leader who looks after the life of the women down to details, Mrs. Kim, a woman working at a factory in Chung district, Seoul, said:

"General Kim Il Sung enabled able-bodied women to take up jobs at work sites suitable to their ability and even saw to it that a preferential treatment be granted to women with three children or more by paying them an eight-hour wage for their work of 6 hours. Moreover, he took care that nurseries were built for children at all work sites."

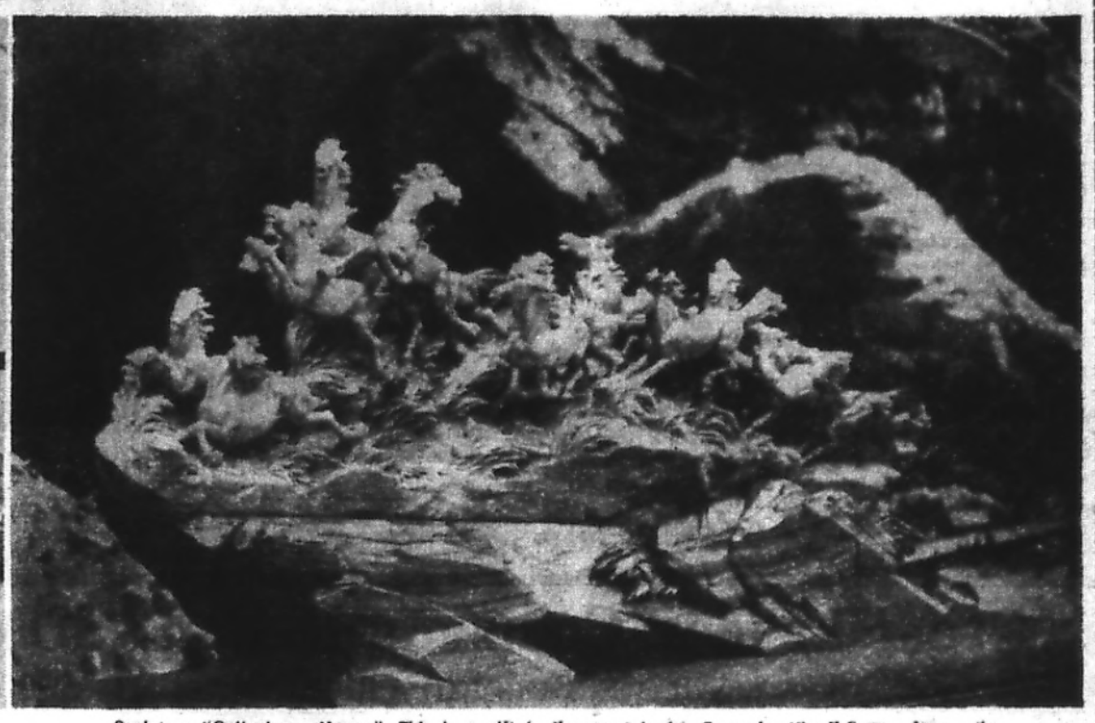
After listening to her with deep attention, a woman surnamed Yun said: "I'd have nothing more to desire, if I lived in a land like that" and expressed her resolution to fight for the day when they will live in happiness in the embrace of the great leader.

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Looks Round International Friendship Exhibition

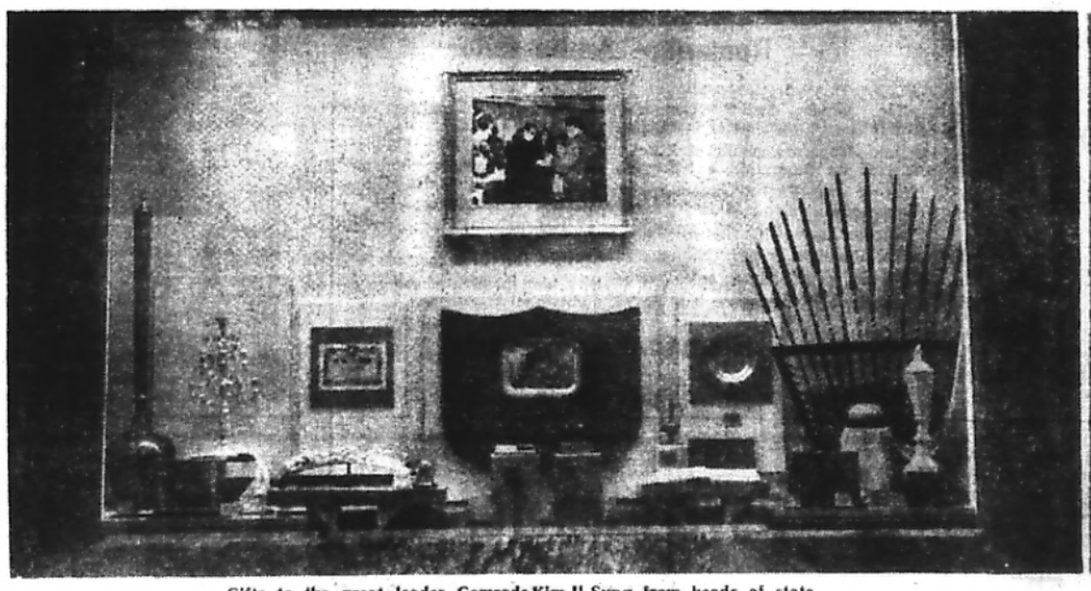


The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sees the exterior of the Exhibition

The Chinese hall where gifts to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from China are on display

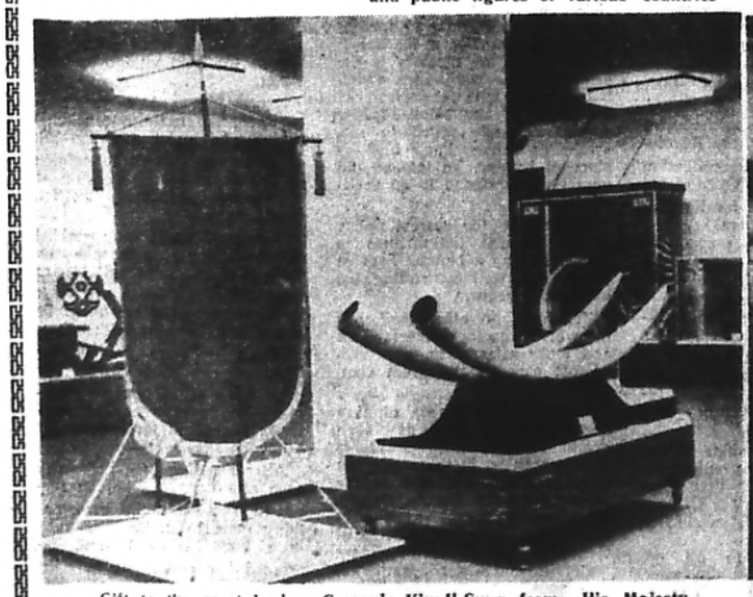


Sculpture "Galloping Horses". This is a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng



Gifts to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from heads of state and public figures of various countries

Gifts the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received from relevant countries during his foreign tour



Gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from His Majesty Bokassa the First, Emperor of Central Africa

Gifts to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from Southeast Asian countries

Gifts to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from international organizations

ALL HEARTS TURN TO GRAND SEPTEMBER FESTIVAL PLAZA

September 9, the birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is close at hand.

With the approaching of this national jubilee, the hearts of our people are turning to Pyongyang where there lives the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and guide of our Republic, and where the grand September festival will be held with cheers of victors reverberating far and wide.

Now relay teams which started from Mt. Paekdu, the sacred mountain of the revolution, Height 1211, a hero height, and other parts are running towards Pyongyang to convey letters of allegiance to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the letters imbued with the feelings of unbounded gratitude and reverence for him of the people of the whole country—factory workers, agricultural workers, People's Army men, etc.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has instructed:

"The entire Party and all people should turn out as one man in the drive to carry out this year's tasks triumphantly, and bring about a new great upswing on all fronts of socialist construction."

In strict adherence to this instruction, our working men and women of this country have engaged in a drive to fulfil the first-year tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan. Now all efforts are going into concluding the "100-day battle" to greet the birthday of our Republic as a great festival of victors. Reports informing the great leader concerning the victorious and admirable fulfilment of projected assignments are pouring in from all quarters.

Miraculous achievements and innovations have been made in all socialist construction sites by our heroic workers boundlessly faithful to him. The result is that as of August 20 more than 2,150 factories and other enterprises in different parts of the country carried out their "100-day battle" assignments ahead of schedule. During the "100-day battle" many factories and enterprises fulfilled their yearly quotas and the number of innovators who have already honoured this year's assignments for the Second Seven-Year Plan is growing every day.

Loyal enthusiasm displayed by our agricultural workers who attained the goal of 8.5 million tons of grain production last year has been directed towards gathering another rich harvest. The present estimate shows that the 8.8 million-ton goal is unmistakable.

Significant successes have also been registered in all fields including science, literature and arts.

What is uppermost in the minds of our people who are eager to adorn the September festival with such great victory and proud record are their warmest gratitude and respect for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has brought them the immense honour and happiness of today and their adamant resolve to glorify the honour and dignity of the Republic, our blissful socialist homeland.

Without his inspiring leadership the present and future of our thriving Republic cannot be mentioned, and their honour and happiness cannot be even thought of.

Our people are filled with firm resolve to hold him in high esteem forever and carry on with undiminished vigor under the banner of our Republic.

Only victory and glory are in store for the DPRK that is under his wise guidance and that is surrounded by these honest-minded people.

Han Bong Chan

Honor goes to workers of the Tokchon Coal Mine under the Tokchon District Coal Mine Complex who overfulfilled their assignments, fully inspired with the feelings of loyalty

Entrance Day

SEPTEMBER 1 is the school opening day. On this occasion we found time to visit the Pyongyang Ryonhwa Primary School.

All around the school was garbed in a festive mood to greet newcomers. In front of the gaily-decorated school gate, those pupils who were senior to them presented bouquets to them and pinned flowers on their breasts.

The new arrivals entered the school through an arch erected in their honour, which was decked out with buntings, varicoloured tapes, flowers and trees.

The opening day of the school came, with the 30th birthday of the Republic, our auspicious national fete, close at hand, setting the whole quarter in a whirlpool of emotion and joy rarely to be seen before.

Again this time, the state issued nice school uniforms to the newly-enlisted pupils at low prices and provided them with textbooks and all necessary things for writing, plus good satchels.

Parents who came to see their sons and daughters enrolled in school were having a lively talk with each other, glancing at their children who were all alike dressed in fine uniforms, with satchels on their back. All this while, their faces wore an expression of happiness.

"...In the days of Japanese rule, sons and daughters of workers and peasants like us were hardly allowed an access to schooling. But all of our children are now favoured with universal compulsory 11-year education. They study free of charge. While we were young, a thing of the kind baffled imagination." This was a voice from an old woman who took her granddaughter with her for her admission into the school. She was a resident in Ryonhwa-dong No. 2, Pyongyang. To her words a woman of middle age responded this way, "The day of school beginning is quite joyous all over the country as on a gala day, isn't it?"

While listening to their conversation choked with emotion, we felt even more grateful for the advanced socialist educational system of our country provided by the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

We, together with pupils' parents, took part in the grand entrance ceremony and went into a classroom to inspect the class at work.

As told by the teacher in charge, first-year pupils put satchels, textbooks and notebooks in good order and, during the lesson, they were well-mannered, sitting at their desks.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"...it is particularly important to give one year of compulsory preschool education at a high qualitative level and thus prepare the children well for school education."

The newly-enrolled pupils had good points in many ways because they prepared themselves for school education through one-year compulsory education in kindergarten.

By way of testing their level, the teacher asked them how to read and write Korean alphabet and then put questions about the methods of figure-work, i.e., counting, addition and subtraction. All pupils gave sufficient answers.

We once again keenly realized the correctness of the policy of compulsory preschool education put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. He took measures to make our kindergartens organizations for compulsory education that assume charge of the first process in conducting the universal compulsory 11-year education on a highest level.

The pupils will receive free and complete general secondary education, going through the course of four-year primary school and six-year senior middle school from the first school hour till they reach working age.

They will grow in fuller bloom under the loving care of the fatherly leader. Upon leaving the school, we wished them a bright future.

Yun Jong Ok

Blessed new generation

They Live in 1984

It is now 1978.

Yet spinners Pyon Jong Suk and Kim Jong Ok of the Sinuiju Textile Mill dash ahead at the speed of Chollima, racing against time. It is not too much to say that both are living already in 1984, the last year of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

They finished their assignments set in the yarn production plan under the new long-term plan at the end of June this year. What a miraculous success it is!

How, then, could these ordinary spinners take such giant strides and reach the high goal of the Second Seven-Year Plan earlier than others?

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The entire people should turn out as one man and fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan with flying colours, thereby once again demonstrating the heroic spirit of our people to the whole world."

The intense loyalty of our working class to make the country richer and more powerful in accordance with the great leader's teaching lies at the root of all successes gained in the vigorous labour endeavours to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

The same is true of spinners Jong Suk and Jong Ok.

In the bygone past they were left without their own country. Their childhood was spent under the occupation by Japanese imperialism. They grew in appalling poverty. Even in severe winter it was beyond imagination for them to don a Korean traditional skirt made of cotton cloth.

For them who were so hard up and downtrodden, the great leader regained the country and opened the door of learning, and he brought them up to be their present selves, spinners.

Through their life the two spinners cherished deep in their hearts the great pride and honour of living under the loving care of the fatherly leader and came to a poignant realization of how precious the motherland is.

That was what they were like. So a grim determination, which was rarely found in others, was formed in their minds when the respected and beloved leader mapped out the magnificent blueprint of the Second Seven-Year Plan in December last year.

Picturing to themselves the brilliant future of the country when the new long-range plan will have been fulfilled, they bent all their creative talents and energies to hasten that day as much as possible from the moment they plunged into the first battle.

The two spinners took charge of twice as many spinning machines as the norm and topped their daily quotas. Their first quarterly targets for this year were beaten in only ten days or so.

Later on, the two spinners, not dizzy with their successes, volunteered to put in their charge five times more spindles than the norm.

To manage so many spindles they exerted particular efforts.

They doubled the speed in going round to tend machines by devicing new methods and also increased the number of spindle rotation by a wide margin.

In addition, they found new methods of yarn-rejoining and shortened the time of this job several times.

Pyon Jong Suk who gave herself up to the indefatigable strivings for higher output in the days replete with creation and innovation overfulfilled her yearly plan in mid-February last.

Informed of this unknown spinner's fulfilment of the annual plan, the respected and beloved leader, very much pleased, had the goodness to send his gratitude to her and bestowed on her the honour of being admitted to the Workers' Party of Korea.

A few days after that, Kim Jong Ok, too, overshot her yearly target admirably.

The two spinners who successfully hit their yearly goal made a new resolve to fulfil their quotas envisaged in the Second Seven-Year Plan by September 9 this year, on which falls the 30th founding anniversary of the Republic.

They made marvellous innovations when the entire people were waging an energetic "100-day battle" to celebrate the September holiday as a grand festival of victors.

They rushed forward, compressing ten, nay, twenty days into one, and unremittingly explored and introduced new work methods.

At last the two spinners topped their assigned tasks under the Second Seven-Year Plan at the end of June this year.

The title of Labour Heroine of the DPRK was awarded to them in recognition of their merits in the sacred labour for the country and the people.

A bright future lies before our country. The day of its realization is being hastened without letup through the conscientious, creative labour of the working people.

In this onward movement, the two heroines who live in 1984 are now creditably carrying into practice their resolve to fulfil by the 30th birthday of the Republic the tasks for ten years and perform by the year end twice as much jobs as their tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Pak Sun Chon

Congratulations are offered to innovators on their fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan assignments. (at the Sinuiju Textile Mill). From the left in the front row: Pyon Jong Suk, Rim Chun Ok and Kim Jong Ok. Rim seen in the middle fulfilled her quota at 100.2 per cent as of August 3

LABOUR FEATS PERFORMED ON THE EVE OF 30TH DPRK BIRTHDAY

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has urged:

"The whole country and the entire people should rise in the struggle to carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan and launch a vigorous general forward movement to reach the high targets of the new long-range plan."

Acting upon his instructions, our people are carrying on a vigorous "100-day battle" to successfully overfulfil their assignments for this year, the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan, and thus greet the 30th founding anniversary of our Republic as a great festival of victors.

More Than 2,150 Factories And Enterprises Overfulfil Their "100-Day Battle" Quotas

Factories and enterprises in various parts are fulfilling their quotas set for the "100-day battle" period one after another.

As of August 20, over 2,150 factories and enterprises honoured their assignments ahead of schedule.

Included in the list of those that hit the targets first are 40-odd factories and enterprises charged with the job of supplying fuel, power, raw materials and other key industrial branches and upwards of 130 factories and enterprises in the field of the building-materials industry, light industry and fisheries.

Local industry factories in South Hwanghae Province and many other factories in different parts also have a share in this proud record. The Pyongyang General Bureau of Clothing surpassed its projected quotas 32 days ahead of the set time.

The high working morale shown by workers under the General Bureau of Land Transport made it possible to overfulfil their freight turnover envisaged in the "100-day battle" period by 18 per cent.

Daily quotas of this period are being surpassed in all domains in various parts of the country. In 84 days the 100-day assignments were carried out at 89 per cent by the Ministry of Power Industry, 86 per cent by the Ministry of Building-materials Industry, 89 per cent by the Ministry of Resources Development, 92 per cent by the General Bureau of the Pharmaceutical Industry, 94 per cent by the Local Fisheries Guidance Bureau and 93 per cent by the local industrial branches in different areas.

During this period 35 stations under the Railway Bureau of Pyongyang, the Unjon Metal Building-materials Factory, the Yangdok Timber and Chemical Factory and many other factories already fulfilled their yearly plans far ahead of schedule.

These proud achievements will provide a sound foundation for the preschedule fulfilment of this year's plan and these are an earnest of the future success for the huge Second Seven-Year Plan.

Hitters List of Second Seven-Year Plan Extended

Workers in the textile field did an outstanding job, carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan to be concluded by 1984.

At the end of June last, Labour Heroines Pyon Jong Suk and Kim Jong Ok, spinners of the Sinuiju Textile Mill, fulfilled their quotas for the plan period in only 6 months to the amazement of people.

As of August 3, Rim Chun Ok and Kwon Hyon Suk, weavers of the Sinuiju Textile Mill, honoured their quotas at 100.2 per cent and 100.1 per cent respectively.

By taking charge of more than 7 times as many spinning machines as the standard number and introducing a new rotation method suited to it from the outset of the year, Ko Chun Il, spinner of the September Textile Mill, exceeded her quota by 0.8 per cent on August 13.

An Myong Hui, a 21-year-old girl weaver of the Sariwon Textile Mill, appeared in the list of plan hitters by carrying out her assignment in a little over six months.

The projected plan targets will be attained by still more textile workers in the near future.

The achievements made so far are impressive, indeed. But there is no letup, and our plan hitters will go on to a new goal set for increased production by the end of the year.

20,000-ton Freighter Launched

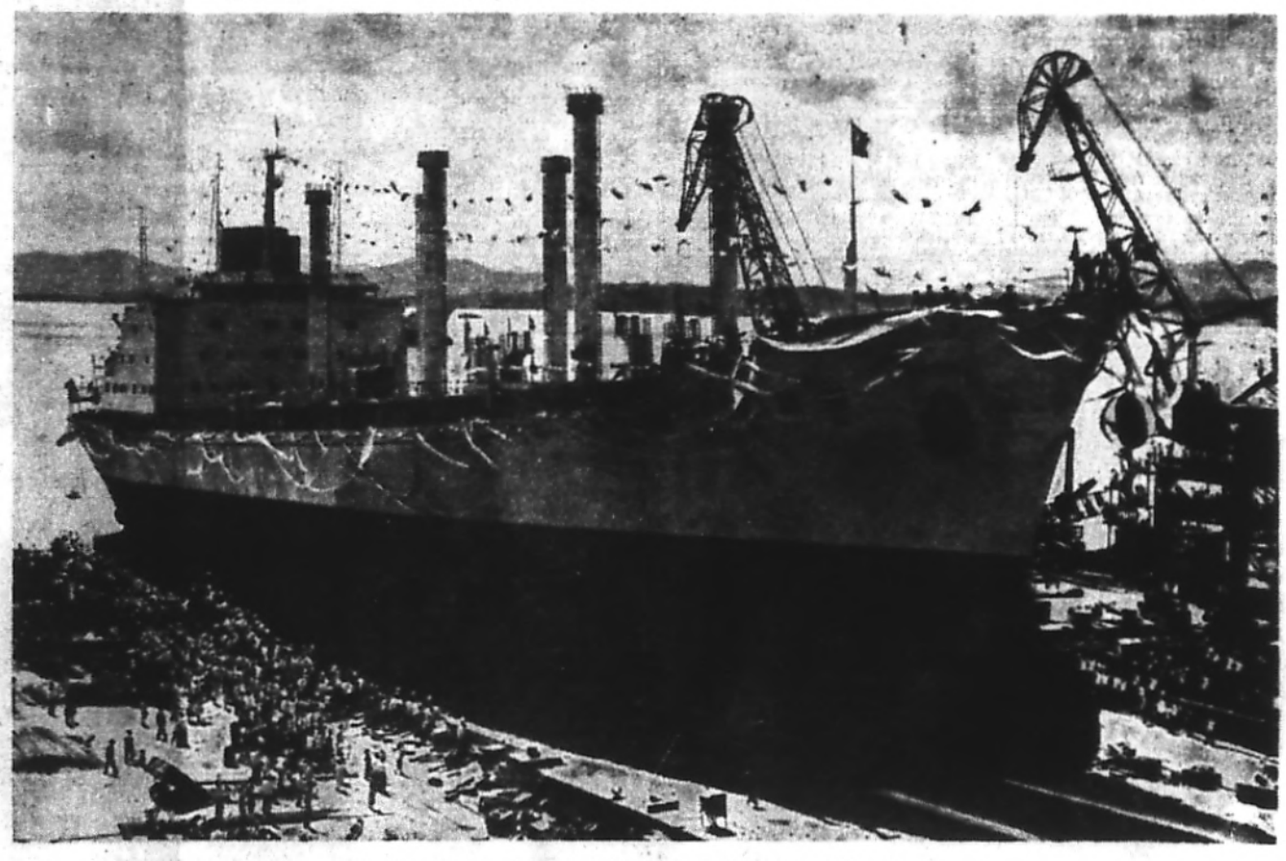
On August 23, the Nampo Shipyard launched a 20,000-ton freighter "Yonpungho". The launching coincided with a time when all parts of the country are astir with dynamic labour efforts to greet the 30th birthday of our Republic as a grand national festival.

The ship is equipped with automated and telemechanized apparatuses for navigation, loading and unloading facilities, well-furnished cabins and service facilities.

In building this ship, the advanced assembling methods were applied extensively to increase the speed of assembling the hull and deckhouse 2.5 to 3 times. Besides, measures were taken to increase the proportion of automatic welding, introduce the pressing method in iron plate bending operation and other advanced working methods. All this was an important factor in building the ship far earlier than the scheduled time.

This freighter built in a short space of time will be greatly conducive to the development of our sea transport.

Pak Sun Ho



20,000-ton freighter "Yonpungho" built at the Nampo Shipyard

KOREA MUST BE REUNIFIED INDEPENDENTLY

The country's reunification is the most urgent national task of the Korean people, the solution of which brooks not a moment's delay.

The basic stand invariably maintained by our Party and the Government of our Republic in the struggle to reunify the country is to achieve this goal by the Korean people themselves independently without any outside interference.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The question of Korean reunification is an internal affair of the Korean people which admits no interference from outside forces. The Korean question must be settled by the Koreans themselves."

The question of Korea's reunification is essentially a question of taking back the territory and population seized by the foreign imperialists and ensuring national sovereignty on a national scale. Accordingly, it belongs entirely to the question of the right to racial self-determination and an internal affair of our nation to be settled by the Koreans themselves.

It is neither a question of newly effecting a union between different nations or different national states nor an international controversial issue. And it differs from the matter of reunification in special countries which was raised as a question of postwar treatment of vanquished nations.

From the start it is a question of reunifying the territory and the nation partitioned unreasonably and temporarily by the outside forces. This problem, therefore, must be settled by the Korean people themselves and no outside forces can interfere in it. Only then can the Korean reunification question be solved successfully in conformity with the will and interests of our nation.

Maintaining an independent stand in the settlement of the reunification problem is one of the basic conditions for realizing Korea's reunification on a democratic principle and by peaceful means.

Foreign intervention has so far been a main factor of engendering antagonism and jealousy among the people and wrecking peace and strangling democracy, and a constant source of aggression, war and discord.

This is clearly shown by the division of Korea which has lasted for more than 30 years now.

Due to foreign intervention harsh fascist rule is maintained and democracy stamped out in south Korea and the danger of war is growing as the days go by.

It has been proved through practice that so long as the US imperialist aggressors are entrenched in south Korea, the reunification of Korea cannot be realized by peaceful means and on a democratic principle.

The Korean people are fully able to achieve on their own the country's reunification, their national task.

From ancient times our people have been building national culture and developing the economy by their own wisdom and efforts and have been defending the country's independence and the nation's dignity from the repeated aggression of foreign invaders.

The Koreans are a heroic people. Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung they defeated two imperialisms in one generation and set up a powerful socialist state of independence, self-support and self-defence in the northern half of Korea by vigorously stepping up the revolution and construction.

This proves that the Korean people can creditably carve out their own destiny independently and solve the internal affairs of the nation by their own efforts without any interference from outside.

The principle of independent national reunification is an embodiment in the solution of the reunification problem of the fundamental principle of the great Juche idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny. This principle is fully in accord with the requirement of the present times.

For its most correct reflection of the basic principle on the solution of the reunification problem and the actual possibility and our people's aspiration for reunification, the independent stand clarified by the great leader is enlisting warm support and great sympathy not only from the Korean people but also from the world's people.

Forcing the US imperialists out of south Korea and ending foreign intervention—this is a prerequisite to Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

Korea was divided into the north and the south by the US imperialists and, owing to their intervention, reunification remains unrealized up to this day.

The US imperialists are the very culprits who, occupying south Korea by force of arms for more than 30 years, wantonly meddle in the internal affairs of Korea and obdurately hinder Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

They rigged up a puppet regime in south Korea, began to consolidate the division of Korea and staged an aggressive war against the Korean people. Even now, they wallow in the "two Koreas" plot and in the preparations for unleashing another aggressive war in Korea.

If the US imperialist aggressors are left in south Korea as they are, war danger in Korea cannot be eliminated nor can the country's independent and peaceful reunification be expected.

A broad phase for independent reunification can be opened only when the US imperialists are driven out of south Korea and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi gang who betray the country and the nation, clinging to the sleeves of the foreign forces, are ousted from "power".

The Korean people will check and frustrate the manoeuvres of the internal and external partitionists aimed at keeping our nation dismembered and surely achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification, rallied close under the banner of independence.

Hwang Tae Ryong

SOPHISTRY FOR PERMANENT DIVISION

Korea's reunification is the supreme national task of the Korean people and a unanimous demand of the peace-loving people the world over.

However, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique persist in their vicious machinations against the country's reunification and for perpetuation of its division, befooling public opinion through varied quibbles based on the "two Koreas" policy of the US imperialists.

"Theory on Simultaneous UN Admission of North and South Korea"

In the so-called "special statement on diplomatic policy for peaceful unification" on June 23, 1973, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique openly came forward with their assertion on the "UN membership for north and south Korea" which had been pursued by the US imperialists. After that, they unilaterally applied for "entry of north and south Korea into the UN" at the 28th session of the UN General Assembly which was held the same year.

But their application failed, meeting with a rebuff from a large number of UN member states.

Nevertheless, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are obstinately manoeuvring to carry to a success their plot for "simultaneous UN admission" of north and south Korea or "separate UN admission" of south Korea under the manipulation of the US and Japanese reactionaries.

However, that is, pure and simple, a sophistry to veil their scheme for perpetual division.

As to the south Korean "regime", it is an out-and-out puppet regime which was manufactured by the US imperialists as a tool of their colonial rule and which cannot exercise any sovereignty.

This "regime", far from representing the interests of the south Korean people, is isolated from and rejected by them.

Therefore, it is self-evident that south Korea is not entitled to enter the UN.

If the north and the south of Korea enter the UN separately in a state of division as advocated by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, Korea which is a single nation will be recognized as two states internationally and her partition will be perpetuated. Then, the desire of the Korean people for reunification will not be realized and only constant discord and tension will continue in Korea.

"Theory on Cross Recognition"

A "theory on cross recognition" is a sophistry intended to create "two Koreas" in such a way that, if the United States and Japan "recognize" the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, some big socialist countries "recognize" the south Korean puppet regime.

The "theory on cross recognition" invented by the US imperialists and seconded by the Japanese reactionaries is a crafty one for division. In other words, as they failed in their plot to create "two Koreas" through the UN rostrum, they brought it forth in a bid to make their insidious attempt a success by means of what they call "international mediation" outside the UN.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are leaving no stone unturned to bring the plot of their masters to fruition.

Jabbering that they "approve the recognition of north and south Korea by the Western side and the communist camp", they are engaged in diplomatic activities to get international support for this, while shamelessly seeking to penetrate into some socialist countries.

The problem of Korea's reunification is an internal affair of the Korean people which allows no intervention by the third person; it belongs to the right of self-determination of nations.

Furthermore, it is an insult to the Korean people to talk about "recognition" of the south Korean puppet regime with which independent states cannot have any dealings.

"Non-Aggression Pact between North and South"

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique clamour about the "north-south non-aggression pact" at every opportunity, saying "unification issue cannot be discussed, unless it is preceded by peaceful settlement".

The "non-aggression pact" on their lips is meant to see that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who have no real power make a promise with us not to invade each other, leaving intact the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists who have seized all real powers in south Korea including the prerogative of military command and maintaining the present military confrontation.

This is a ludicrous trick and phrasemongering, indeed. It is nothing but a political smokescreen to conceal their scheme for war and against reunification.

In order to preserve and consolidate peace in Korea and promote her peaceful reunification, the US should conclude a peace agreement with our Republic and withdraw its aggressive troops from south Korea, and then, the north and the south should take substantial measures to eliminate military confrontation.

Advocating "non-aggression pact", while opposing all these mentioned above, is, in the final analysis, aimed at legalizing the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists and perpetuating the split.

* * *

Besides, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique let loose various sophistries such as "peace first and unification next", "three steps for peaceful unification", "theory on making the nation heterogeneous". They have gone so far as to openly advocate "impossibility of unification". In so doing they are hampering the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and trying to keep the country divided forever. What they are desperately driving at in this regard is to realize their ambition for long-term office.

Pak Jung Hi is a vile traitor and a faithful stooge of imperialists. This guy pays no heed to the destiny of the country and the nation in pursuance of his personal pleasure and comfort.

Li Jip

S. Korean Workers Dauntlessly Fight for Existence

South Korean workers are putting up an undaunted struggle for existence in opposition to the harsh exploitation and oppression by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the owners of their enterprises.

In Kunsan, North Cholla Province, workers and other employees of the Paekhwa distilled-liquor company, more than 200 all told, went on a strike on July 7 to have their wages raised by over 20 per cent.

Prior to this, 70-odd workers of the Pomyang foodstuff joint-stock corporation in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, unflinchingly fought for a 100 per cent wage hike, crying "We can't keep body and soul together with the present low wage."

Workers' struggles for higher pay are being launched in succession in different parts of south Korea, involving the Chinro stock company in Seoul, the Tongyang, Chinyang and Pungyong rubber factories in Pusan, a coal mine in Changsong of south Korean Kangwon Province and the insulator manufacturing plant in Masan, South Kyongsang Province.

Moreover, south Korean workers are resolute in their fight to get their back wages paid, strongly protesting against the owners who seek to misappropriate even their meagre wages.

In Songnam, Kyonggi Province, workers of the Iljin electric industrial stock company, numbering more than 150, downed tools as from June 22, and they kept up a six-day persistent struggle, enraged at the owner's attempt to fire workers and put in his pocket over 43 million *won* of discharge allowances and back wages to be paid to them.

On the 22nd of July, 50 or more workers of the Pangdok industrial company in the city carried on a strike for four days to receive their wages kept in arrears for three months that exceeded four million *won*.

The shouts "Pay our back wages!" and "Punish wicked owner!" burst out from among the workers of the Kyongil joint construction corporation in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, and the "Taehan Chonchok stock company" in Suwon, Kyonggi Province.

These struggles of the south Korean workers signify a stiff resistance to the extremely malicious and criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and entrepreneurs who override even their elementary right to live.

Due to the inhuman crimes of the scoundrels, the south Korean workers have to live on starvation wages—the lowest in the world.

To make matters worse, their life is increasingly threatened, because the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits squeeze them more cruelly and jerk up various kinds of prices and fees one after another, while adding spurs to war preparations.

These days, rice price jumped by 19 per cent, the prices of daily necessities such as clothes and shoes by 50-100 per cent and the coal price which climbed by 33 per cent early in January has risen by 15 per cent.

This puts in a bitterer privation those workers who are given low wages insufficient for them to eke out a scanty living or are not paid that much punctually.

To wriggle free from this unbearable destitution, the south Korean workers have turned out valorously for survival, defying harsh suppression.

Operation Must Be Performed First on "Chongwadae"

When the angry voice of the people was growing louder with the successive exposure of the corruption and swindle cases of the puppet upper-crust elements in south Korea, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on August 7 rigged up in all haste a "principle of cleaning administration in latter half of the year."

In this the puppets croaked that they "will press ahead more forcefully with the cleaning of administration" in the future "to remove the tendency of pomp, luxury and waste" in society.

But it is the height of folly.

The high-ranking puppet bureaucrats are the very one steeped in "corruption" and responsible for the "tendency of pomp, luxury and waste," and no one in this world is ignorant of this.

For instance, the puppet privileged quarters, money-clique and "national assemblymen" were involved in the recently exposed scandals such as the "preferential apartment allotment scandal" and "high school girl seducement scandal."

All these corruption and swindle cases are connected with "Chongwadae," the residence of Pak Jung Hi.

Having seized the "presidential" chair through humbuggery, traitor Pak Jung Hi frames intrigues day and night for treacheries and corrupt practices in "Chongwadae," seeking his personal pleasure, wealth and glory.

The "capitol hill lobbying" in the US that shocked the world was a brainchild of "Chongwadae," and the misappropriation of big chunks of money from the "loans" of the US and Japanese masters and the "Kim Dae Jung kidnap case" were also plotted in its secret rooms.

It is none other than the Pak Jung Hi clan who frequent brothels and it is none other than the "Yusin" policy executors who squander money abroad.

The lower stream is clean only when the upper stream is as the old saying goes. No wonder the underlings follow the corrupt practices of "Chongwadae" that have gone to such an extent.

An operation must be performed on "Chongwadae" and traitor Pak Jung Hi, the "king" of corruption, must be ousted, if all corruption is to be brought to an end.

Kim Son Hui

Well-deserved Punishment

The south Korean people are discontented with the fascist rule of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique. Everywhere they are chastising puppet policemen and exploiters who are hell-bent on suppressing them.

According to a press report, Choe Yong Won, a young man in Kalwol-dong, Ryongsan district, Seoul, inflicted a serious wound on a cop of the police box there on July 30. That day, he was on his way home, exhausted after hard work. He was suddenly halted, interrogated and hit by a policeman without any reason. Indignant at this, he offered a stiff resistance to the cop.

Earlier, on July 22, Yang Nam Chol, a driver of the Sepung transportation company, Onsu-dong, Yongdungpo district, Seoul, struck by his motor vehicle a member of the "crime prevention corps" of the Oryu police box of the puppet Kangso police station who was wont to prowl about the streets for manhunting.

Meanwhile, a worker surnamed Kil who drudged at a site of engineering works in Sinbuk myon, Chunsong county, south Korean Kangwon Province, was enraged at the employer who did not pay wages properly. Venting his wrath, he beat a field overseer with a stick.

Prior to this, a worker by the name of Rim Sok Gon at the Kyongun Chinhung construction company, Changsong-up, Samchok county, south Korean Kangwon Province, blew up an explosive in the company office, unable to endure the act of the employer who dismissed him unjustly. This came as a blow to the exploiters.

Libya Advances under the Banner of Anti-Imperialism And Independence

The September 1 Revolution in Libya (1969) was a great event which brought about a new turn in the struggle of the Libyan people for the building of a new society and a new life.

After the victory in the revolution they have been defending their national independence firmly by taking decisive, revolutionary steps under the correct leadership of General Secretary Muammer Al Gaddafi.

The government and people dismantled aggressive military bases of the US and British imperialists, completely drove out their aggressor troops from Libya and nationalized factories and other enterprises run by foreign capital.

As a result, not a few oil companies, banks and insurance companies owned by foreigners totally came into the possession of the state and the people.

The land owned by foreigners was confiscated and distributed among the peasants.

As the supremacy of foreign monopoly capital was deprived of or placed under restriction in the economic sphere, political independence has been further solidified and the Libyan people have become the real masters of production and management and the genuine masters of the country.

The Libyan economy is developing rapidly. During the 3-year period, 1973-75, the Libyan economy grew by 23.5 per cent and the real income of the people increased by 19 per cent.

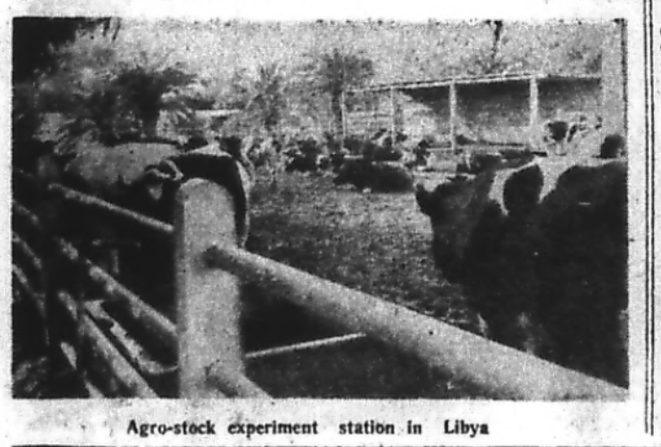
Externally the Libyan government and people, while enforcing the non-alignment policy, are opposed to imperialism, colonialism and racism and render active support to the progressive people the world over fighting for their just cause.

They hold that Korean reunification should be realized in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification put forth by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and strongly demand that the US troops get out of south Korea without delay, taking along all their lethal weapons.

The experience gained in Libya shows clearly that when advancing under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism, sovereignty is guaranteed and the country's socio-economic construction promoted successfully.

The Korean people actively support the righteous struggle of the Libyan people and firmly believe that they will as ever vigorously go ahead, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Yun Hae Ik



Agro-stock experiment station in Libya

SOUTH KOREAN "EMIGRANTS" WHO HAVE TO LIVE RETIRED FROM THE WORLD

Approximately 5,000 south Korean "emigrants" are living a miserable life in a state of constant hiding in Sao Paulo, Brazil, according to a foreign press report.

They are those traded off to Latin America by the treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. They slipped into Brazil after roaming about various parts of Latin America and are now living in constant fear as "illegal residents," undergoing all sorts of persecution and having no hope for future.

Referring to their hard life, the foreign press report said:

"Many Brazilians prefer the work of the illegal residents working at home because they can get a better price—sometimes as much as half as expensive—for goods.

"Many families work and live in crowded conditions in a form not dissimilar to house arrest. They do not go out much so as not to draw attention, the children cannot go to school, and they often fall victim to unscrupulous businessmen."

The miserable life of south Koreans taken away to Latin America as "emigrants" well shows that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are imposing endless misfortunes and hardships upon the south Korean people.

NON-AGGRESSION PACT
SEPARATE ENTRY INTO THE UN
CROSS RECOGNITION
UN MEMBERSHIP FOR NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA
PEACE FIRST AND UNIFICATION NEXT

All my plans prove abortive....

"Why Is This World So Dark?"

—A Note Written by a Girl Worker of South Korea—

Some time ago, the "Hyokmyong Chonson", organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in south Korea, carried a note written by Han Su Jong, a girl worker, who has been subjected to cruel exploitation and maltreatment in an electric company in Kuro-dong, Yongdungpo district, Seoul.

The following is her note:

I am 12 years old, working at an electric company, Kuro industrial district.

My father died, buried under coal piles while working in a pit, Changsong coal mine. Now my mother had a family of two to support—I and 7-year old son Chol. We three-member family wandered about here and there and at last settled down in a rented house, Sinjong-dong.

My mother occupied herself in various ways, working as greens peddler, hawker and kitchen-maid. She worked hard, but she was unable to make a living.

One day my mother was injured by a traffic accident while peddling. For this she was confined to bed from last year.

This imposed upon me family responsibilities. I roamed about the streets in search of a job to feed my ailing mother and younger brother. After painstaking efforts I found a job at an electric company of Kuro district.

Out of a sheer desire to cure the disease of my mother, I went to work without a day off. But I could not yet prepare the money enough for medicine.

I used to get up at 5 in the morning rubbing the sleep out of my eyes, only to find my mother complaining of illness unconsciously and my younger brother lying with empty stomach.

With this tragic scene left behind, I had to hurry to the company almost at a run so that I might not meet with a mishap on account of being late.

Work began at 6 in the morning and my task was to assemble accessories of electronic instruments. Almost every day workers were forced to work overtime.

The company owner did not fix working hours but prolonged them indefinitely by introducing a piecework system. The assignment of piecework was so extravagant that I could hardly finish my quota. If I happened to pause a while, there followed stacks of work to get through and insults. While doing assembling work, I was frequently subject to attacks of vertigo. When I felt giddy, I clenched my teeth so that I might not fall into trance. How can I cure the disease of my mother and how will become my younger brother if I fall down in a faint?

It was not a time or two that I had decided to kill myself, unable to endure hardships. But I would change my mind, thinking of my ailing mother and my pitiful brother.

When I was compelled to work extra hours in addition to the day's work, I had to leave the company after 11. I hated my job. But more hateful was the humiliation I had to suffer at the lodge at the time of going home from work. It was because they frisked me, afraid of my carrying away any electronic article. Sometimes, I got into rage, tears welling up in my eyes. Though I was a young girl worker, how could they strip me of my clothes very often!

I was driven hard like this, but my wages only amounted to 20,000 *won*.

One day I came out of the factory compound with a meagre amount of pay in my hand.

Due to the day's hard work, I was dog-tired and it was difficult for me even to step forward. But I was full of joy, because I received pay after a month's work.

If the pay of that month was added up, I could buy medicine for my mother even a little and also purchase some food for her with the money left.

I dropped in at a market, bought some food to serve my mother and hurried to my home.

When I almost reached my home, the tearful voice of my younger brother was heard. What's the matter? I went into my home. My brother Chol was crying bitterly, shaking the mother's body.

When he saw me enter the room, he said "Sister, mom waited for you...." and again wept on, clinging to the mother's breast.

Oh, the mother passed away.

The moment I felt that my head swam and the money to be used for medicine and food fell to the floor out of my hand.

Subjected to all sorts of humiliation and contempt, I worked hard to earn money for medicine in a hope to cure the disease of my mother. But my mother has gone from us, despite of all my devotion.

I thought more of this cursed world than of my mother who breathed her last. Why is this world so cruel? Some people are well off though they do not work. But we cannot buy even a package of prepared herbs and serve it to our mother even though we toil and moil. Ours is, indeed, a world filled with contradictions.

This world full of contradictions squeezed sweat and blood from us youngsters and deprived us of our mother.

Is it impossible that an active volcano doing away with this dark world can burst into eruption?

How glad I would be if I could see such a volcano!

I pray that such a time may come soon.

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